noble and tender human feeling. Upon the sensation climax critical judgment cannot place a high value. It is a variation of the railway terror of "After Dark" and "Under the Gaslight." It is good for what it is worth—to administer a physical shock, and to arouse and relieve a momentary sentiment of mild and superficial suspense. But, as a horror, it is puny and lacks grisle, while, very obviously, it appertains to a class of incidents always and rightly regarded as of a low theatrical order. Still, it has its melodramatic merit, and it shows the author's constructive skill; and if the other melodramatic elements of the work had been made level with this one, in brightness, atmosphere and point, without, of course, the sacrifice of suitable culmination, "Rescued" might have held its ground among the blood-and-thunder dramas of a certain old but not yet extinguished school. Upon the finer and higher manifestations of Mr. Boucicault's art it is pleasant to remark with unreserved sympathy and admiration. The love-scenes in this play—one closing act second, and the other being the second in act third—are full of rugged strength and most sweet feeling, and they illustrate perfectly well the purpose of dramatic writing, which is to show real character under the pressure of the elemental passions of humanity. They are not new in any sense, but they are good. Had the rest of the piece matched with these passages, "Rescued" might have ranked with "Arrah-na-Pogue," or with "Old Heads and Young Hearts." As it is, the mixture of incongruous attributes,—the jumble of sentiment and red fire and wild transitions from sense to rank absurdity—serves only to confuse the average public perception, satisfying neither the crude thirst for violent physical excitement, nor the finer taste for a true dramatic painting of life. "Rescued," in short, is neither one thing nor another, and the final impression that it leaves, upon the mind that strives to grasp it, is the idea of an author who has either trifled with his work or almost utterly failed to marshal the forces of his own mind.

It would take a thousand words to tell in detail the story of this play, and when told the narrative would amount to no more than the synopsis of a dime novel. The piece is in four acts, of which the first is a medley of confused preparation, and the last a tame tableau of a scoundrel's discomfiture. The two intermediate acts present this scoundrel's attempt to possess himself of an estate by murdering the rightful heirs to it, in what shall appear to be a railway accident, and the counter-workings of a detective and other friends of these heirs, which, by a number of Providential occurrences, is ultimately made triumphant. The incidents are mostly such as happen nowhere but in "flash" fiction—a realm where the sprightly newsboy watches the wife assassin, and the exemplary washerwoman protects the impecunious earl; where chloroform can be administered by shaking a handkerchief in the air; where a single glance of the eye of virtue can quell the deadliest purpose of the armed and savage ruffian; where individuals always turn up at the very moment when they are most wanted; where the laws of nature and the limits of probability bend, like willow twigs, to the necessities of a story; where, in fact, the world of the actual becomes a perfect nightmare of nonsense, and where every mental grasp at sanity and symmetry serves only the more to disorder and disgust the confused and baffled faculties of reason and taste. There is a cellar full of yelling newsboys assisted into this drama, with all the relevance that would attach to a German target party or a Thirdave. eating-house; and there is a front scene, relative to the rescue of a child from a lonely rural tavern, which it is difficult to believe was not intended by Mr. Boucicault as a positive burlesque of the very class of fiction to which this stuff belongs. The smile that ripples along the benches when John Brougham's cheery voice is heard to remark, in the twilight, that he is "Felix O'Reilly, the Detective," is after all, the best tribute and commemorative comment that such idle trash can receive.

Mr. Boucicault's "Rescued" contains ten prominent parts and about as many subalterns, and his company includes Miss Rose Coghlan, Miss Ada Gilman, John Brougham, Dominick Murray, John Clayton, George Curtis, A. D. Billings, George P. de Vere and W. Herbert. The players, apparently, have some difficulty in always treating their work with respect. Intelligent minds are naturally passive under the pressure of folly. Still, these performers have striven with strenuous zeal to give a minority and forcible effect to the drama they interpret. A strong and rounded type of humorous Irish character is presented by Dominick Murray, and is the most thoroughly meritorious of the several works. Mr. Joan Clayton acts the principal part—a villain, sinister, manly and profoundly pathetic—and a work of a less thing was splendidly depicted in old times by J. W. Wallack and by Lewis Adams. Mr. Clayton is a good actor, and he will win his way into the affectionate favor of our public. He has a fine presence, a natural manner, power, repose, discretion, and the skill of simplicity—which is the best of skill in all things. His treatment of the two passages to which allusion has been made is touching in its rough grace and inconsistency tenderness. His manner of alluding to his best love, as "never dead to me—ever present here" (the still intensity of the manner and the eloquent tremor of the voice), would alone suffice to establish his merit. He does not seem to be either a brilliant actor, or one of wide range. He revives memories of Charles Pitt, and perhaps he would be conspicuously shine in such parts as the *Duke Aranza*, or even, possibly, as *Benedick*. Mr. George Curtis seems to have forgotten the necessity of making the words of the part seem his own. He speaks Miss Rose Coghlan, when in the mood, acts the heroine with all feeling and power. There is a blending of demure hallucination and gay mischief—and also a streak of almost tragic sensitiveness—in her performance. A little subordinate part is played with crisp audacity, intelligence, and finish by Miss Ada Gilman.

Mr. Boucicault has caused a great change to be made in the decorations of Booth's Theatre. Much of the fine fresco work upon the walls has been painted out. The proscenium has been profusely gilded. The stage has been surrounded with a crimson velvet frame. The boxes have been hung with crimson cloth and with fringes of pink and blue. Salmon color has been used to brighten the walls. The floor has been relayed to a room immediately under the front of the stage, and the stalls floor has been extended forward. A large painting, illustrative of the comedy of life, appears in the proscenium arch. The lights have been arranged so that the auditorium is lighted from above and behind. There are now and very broad chairs along the front of the lift. The curtains are but many, and they greatly alter the appearance of the theatre. There is an excess of gilding, too, nowadays, and the house has been made more cheerful and cozy in appearance, and therefore it has been practically improved.

The cast of "Rescued" is appended:

The Earl of Mount Ancher	A. D. Billings
Jack Sydney Fortune	Rose Coghlan
Hooker	George Curtis
Adam Weatherby	John Clayton
Jerry Cadgers	Dominick Murray
Mr. Mansfield	Gen. F. De Vere
Di Jones	Ada Gilman
Phoenix O'Reilly	John Brougham
Woodcoff	W. Herbert
Midge	Ada Gilman
Maud Sydney	Rose Coghlan
Jane Gardner	Marie Prescott
Margaret	Lizzie Kelsey
Jennie	A. Barnicoat
Dan	Peter Sylmes
Mary Anville	Nellie Mortimer
Cooley	Virginia Clay
Baxter	Agnes Elliott
O'Leary	Mattie Stewart
Chas. Rose	Nellie Ransom
Servant	W. G. Merchant

PUBLIC OPINION.

The Northern Stalwarts need not shout much more about the Vance effect. We have reliable information that the Independent ticket will carry the county by a large majority.—(Vicksburg Herald (Dem.)

The hand of John Kelly begins to show itself in Massachusetts politics. His private agents in this state are intriguing to prevent the election of Tilden delegates by either wing of the Democratic party.—(Boston Herald (Ind.)

THE SOUTH SOLID THROUGH IGNORANCE.

From The Ohio Herald (Dem.)

The neglect of education is one of the radical difficulties of the South. It does not reach out for those things which attract immigration and develop the essential elements of prosperity. The South is solid because it locks schools, because it does not build factories, because it does not establish diversified industry. Just in so far as the Democratic party helps to keep the South solid, it checks popular education in every Southern State, it prevents the introduction of manufactories and skilled mechanism, it forbids that free movement of population which is one of the chief attractions of all the other States of the Union.

AUGUST YIELD OF GOLD IN THE BLACK HILLS.

From The Black Hills News.

Mr. Z. L. White, the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, estimated our monthly yield at $300,000. His estimate was nearly correct, but for August our yield was only $242,000. We have taken great pains to ascertain the result from various districts in the southern portion of the Hills, as well as from all outside districts, and with the exception of very few we have obtained the entire clean-up of the Hills. This result is very flattering, for we must remember that to quartz mining we are yet in our infancy—hardly two years old. Furthermore, many properties are only being developed, and only the ore taken from shafts and tunnels and open cuts is being crushed, leaving immense bodies to be stoped down at some future time. There are also many properties that were lying idle improving their mills, etc.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8, 1879.

For New-England, clear or partly cloudy weather, winds mostly warmer, southerly, stationary or lower barometer.

For the Middle Atlantic States, increasing cloudiness, with rain, easterly winds, stationary or higher temperature, stationary or lower barometer.

Cautionary Signals.

Cautionary signals continue from Macon to Cape Hatteras.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

The diagram shows the barometric variations in this city for twenty-four hours. The perpendicular lines give divisions of time for one hour preceding midnight. The irregular white line represents the oscillations of the mercury during those hours. The broken or dotted line represents the variations in temperature.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, Oct. 9, 1 a. m.—During the partly cloudy weather yesterday the movement in the barometer was regular. The temperature ranged between 60° and 71°, the average being 1½° lower than on Monday. The amount of moisture in the air has been increased.

Clear and partly cloudy and warmer weather, with slight chances of light rain late in the day, may be expected to-day in this city and vicinity.

THE CANVASS IN NEW-YORK.

CAMPAIGN WORK IN CITY AND STATE.

THE TAMMANY CONVENTIONS—JOHN KELLY'S SPEAKING TOUR—CHARGES AGAINST THE DEMOCRATIC POLICE COMMISSIONERS—FIRST DAY OF THE REGISTRATION.

The Tammany Committee on Organization decided to hold the primaries on October 18, and the conventions on the 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th. Charges of unfairness were made against the Democratic Police Commissioners, and of violations of the order of the court, Mr. Kelly and other prominent speakers will start on a speaking tour through the State on Friday next. Among the visitors at the Republican Headquarters yesterday was Senator Conkling. Republican meetings were held last evening in the XIIIth and XIXth Assembly Districts.

THE TAMMANY CONVENTIONS.

THEIR DATES FIXED BY THE COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION—UNFAIRNESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The Tammany Committee on Organization held an open meeting last night to fix the dates for holding their various conventions, and for other business. Police Justice Duffy occupied the chair, and E. D. Gale acted as secretary. The committees from the various Assembly Districts which were appointed to look after the appointment of Inspectors of Election made their reports. In a few Districts all the Tammany Inspectors were appointed by the Police Board, but in many others much dissatisfaction was reported. It was reported from the 1st, VIth, XVIth, XXIId, and other Districts, that the registration of voters was prevented yesterday because the two Republican Inspectors in each election district were the only ones present. In many cases the persons selected by Commissioners Morrison and MacLean for Tammany Hall were such men as it was known could not or would not serve, and therefore their places had to be filled by other appointments, which could not be made in time for registration to-day. It was also claimed that the Anti-Tammany Commissioners had succeeded in some instances in getting Irving Hall Democrats appointed as Tammany inspectors through misrepresentations made to the Republican Commissioners. The lists of inspectors furnished by the Tammany organization were disregarded, and in some Assembly Districts, like the IVth, only four out of twenty-seven were appointed.

Controller Kelly said the Police Commissioners had not complied with the order of the Supreme Court, as every one knew. If Police Commissioners, appointed by the city and paid by the city to discharge the duties of their office, refused to do so, there was no remedy but to apply to the Court to compel them to do it. It was a very serious matter to disobey the Court's solemn mandate, and such action should be severely punished in the interests of the law and good government. The committee appointed by this organization should not fail to bring to the attention of the Supreme Court the way and manner in which its order had been evaded to the detriment of the city. "It is," he said, "a farce and parody on our government, the like of which I have never before seen, for gentlemen to resort to such subterfuges and strategies to aid their party. There is no doubt in point of numbers Tammany Hall was entitled to two inspectors for each election district, but as one Anti-Tammany inspector for each district had already been appointed, the Court could not very well give us both. This matter has been one of great importance to the city. I am sure the Supreme Court has too much character to allow the manner in which its order has been treated to be passed over as trivial. Our counsel should be instructed to bring this to the attention of the Court to-morrow."

Alderman Sheehy presented a communication in which Police Commissioner Morrison said that there were vacancies for Tammany policemen in a number of districts named. Corporation Counsel Wolfman said he was sorry to hear Mr. Morrison's name brought in on any report to this organization. From what he had seen at Police Headquarters he was convinced that statements made by that gentleman could not be regarded as trustworthy.

Mingle Independent tool now, in the face of the order of the supreme Court, Mr. Morrison named Townsend Cox as a Tammany Inspector, when he had previously heard Mr. Cox say he was not in sympathy with this organization, and knew well of that fact when he presented the name.

Similar instances of disregard of the Supreme Court's order were mentioned by other speakers, and it was agreed that men who having personal knowledge of such cases should put it in the form of an affidavit and present it to the Court to-day.

A communication from the XXIst District stated that Mr. Traphagen had been elected a member of the committee in place of Charles R. Loew, who had been dropped from the roll.

Mr. Kelly desired to know why Mr. Loew had been dropped. He (Kelly) said he had said that Mr. Loew had not done anything at any meetings, and it had been published in *The Herald* that he had said he had resigned. Mr. Kelly said that was not sufficient reason for dropping him, and the matter was referred back to the District Committee. Coroner Woltman and Justice Campbell said they had talked with Mr. Loew and knew him to be "all right," and that there were peculiar reasons governing his case. General Spinola said there was too much haste in accepting the false reports in regard to defections from Tammany Hall.

After a recess and discussion about the time for holding the convention the committee reconvened and named Saturday, October 18, as the time for the primaries and the following dates for the conventions: County Conventions, October 22; Senatorial Conventions, October 23; Judicial Conventions, October 24; Aldermanic Conventions, October 25; Assembly Conventions, October 25. Colonel Olon said that there were already several thousand applications for naturalization papers, and after the appointment of a committee on that subject the meeting adjourned.

WORK OF THE POLICE BOARD.

INSPECTORS AND POLL-CLERKS APPOINTED TO FILL VACANCIES—EVIDENCES OF CARELESSNESS—NO ACTION BY THE COURT.

It was not until nearly 11 o'clock yesterday morning that the Board of Police Commissioners began the day's work. The usual crowd of ward politicians filled the halls. After some unimportant business had been transacted, Mr. MacLean moved that superintendent Walling be requested to send the following general order to the captains of the various police precincts throughout the city:

Inquire and telegraph to the Commissioners forthwith what inspectors have appeared at polling places up to 11 o'clock a. m. Also whether any polling places are now wanting.

After accepting a few resignations of men who had been appointed inspectors, the Board adjourned until 1:30, when it was hoped that the information asked from the police precincts would be at hand.

At 2:10 Mr. French was the only Commissioner present. The Chief of the Bureau of Elections had figured up the lists of inspectors, and discovered that 364 men whom the Board had appointed inspectors had failed to report, as required by law. These 364 were entirely independent of the absentees at the places of registration. The Board still postponed its meeting, although the Republican Commissioners, Messrs. French and Wheeler, had told their Democratic colleagues that they were ready to begin at any time.

Finally at a quarter of 3 all the Commissioners were in their seats, and the meeting was opened. Chief O'Brien, of the Election Bureau, reported to the Commissioners that in several instances a fifth man had presented himself for qualification. The Board seemed at a loss how to meet this new and unexpected difficulty. Mr. O'Brien was directed, however, to refuse to swear in any fifth inspector in any election district, even though in the confusion of the last day or two he might have been served with a notice to present himself. The Board then began to act on the pile of resignations that had accumulated on the table. They were taken up one by one, and accepted. Most of the names were of men unknown outside of their wards. In the 1st Assembly District the resignations of August Belmont, John D. Townsend, Henry D. Purroy, Thomas J. Creamer and Henry L. Clinton were accepted, and the vacancies were filled from the Tammany list. Some of the places of men who had failed to qualify were also filled by new appointments. Among the resignations which were accepted were those of Timothy J. Demoine and William H. Kennedy, of the IId Assembly District; William L. Pratt, of the Xth Assembly District; Peter McGowan, of the XVth Assembly District, and Alexander Thain, of the Twenty-second Assembly District.

At 9:30 p. m. the Board decided to take a recess until 10 a. m. Thursday.

The completion of the list of inspectors of election deprived the proceedings before the Extraordinary General Term yesterday morning of most of their interest. The small number of spectators in attendance was a sufficient indication of this. Mr. Range presented the return of Commissioners MacLean and Morrison, setting forth the proceedings before the Board of Police and declaring that all the inspectors of election had been chosen. Mr. Root read the corresponding return of Commissioners French and Wheeler, which presented a stenographic report of the action of the Board, so far as it had been written out. The return showed also how the order of the Court had finally been carried out, despite the obstructions put in the way of prompt action by the Democratic Commissioners. Mr. Banks called the attention of the Court to the fact that one of the returns indicated that the poll-clerks had been appointed while the other return declared the contrary to be true. Mr. Stoughton, addressing the Court, said that he did not intend to make any motion for an attachment against the Democratic Commissioners, but if the Justices cared to hear him he would call their attention to particular acts which indicated their disregard of the Court's declarations. At all events, he asked that the proceedings should not be dismissed until all the poll-clerks were appointed.

Chief-Justice Davis said that they did not care to hear any papers read, or any arguments unless they were to be made the basis of a motion.

At Mr. Range's request an adjournment was taken until this morning, when complete returns of the work of the Board are to be made.

JOHN KELLY'S CAMPAIGN.

THE TAMMANY LEADER TO MAKE A TOUR THROUGH THE STATE WITH OTHER PROMINENT SPEAKERS.

John Kelly decided yesterday to depart from this city on his campaign tour through the State on Friday morning, October 10. In the evening of the same day he will address the voters of the capital in Martin Hall, Albany. Mr. Kelly will be accompanied on his journey by Lieutenant-Governor Dorsheimer, Congressman S. S. Cox, ex-Congressman John B. Haskin and Orlando B. Potter, president of the Society of Municipal Reform. All these gentlemen will deliver addresses during the tour. On Saturday, October 11, the party of speakers will address a meeting in Troy; on Monday, October 13, a meeting in Utica; on Tuesday, October 14, in Syracuse; on Wednesday, October 15, in Oswego; on Thursday, October 16, in Rochester; on Friday, October 17, in Lockport; on Saturday, October 18, in Buffalo; on Monday, October 20, in Elmira. At various points on the New-York Central Railroad some of the speakers will diverge from the main party and will go to address meetings at neighboring towns on the same nights that meetings are held in the cities. After this journey Mr. Kelly may also go to Poughkeepsie and Kingston and there deliver addresses.

Other speakers to the number of seventy-five will subsequently journey through the State in the interest of Mr. Kelly. Among these will be Thomas F. Grady, General Francis B. Spinola and ex-Senator Thomas J. Creamer. Mr. Grady is now in the interior of the State addressing Kelly meetings. On Monday night he was present at a large Kelly meeting in Buffalo. To-night he will address the Kelly Democrats of Binghamton. He will subsequently join Mr. Kelly's campaign party as it journeys across the State. General Spinola addresses meetings at Salamanca and Dunkirk during the coming week. News was received at the headquarters of the Kelly Committee, in the St. Nicholas Hotel, yesterday that three more John Kelly Clubs had been organized. They were established at Rondout, at Utica and at Auburn. The committee has employed more clerks to circulate documents, and has appointed T. A. Hamilton chief clerk. A resident of Schenectady writes to the committee: "I wish to inform you that I am one of five brothers who will oppose the reélection of Robinson, and consider it a great pleasure to vote for honest John Kelly instead."

VISITORS AT REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS.

ARRIVAL OF SENATOR CONKLING—OTHER CALLERS AT THE COMMITTEE ROOMS.

Senator Roscoe Conkling arrived yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and during the afternoon was visited by the Hon. A. B. Cornell, General Chester A. Arthur, and other prominent Republicans. It was said by those who called upon him that the Senator was still very much affected in health by his recent attack of malarial fever, and in no condition to make a speech in Brooklyn this evening. Mr. Cornell, it is reported, tried to persuade Mr. Conkling to postpone his speech, but the Senator determined to make an effort to keep the engagement.

General Arthur found that the letters addressed to him as chairman of the Republican State Committee which were received yesterday morning required a good half day's labor to open. They brought requests for documents, and reports of Republican activity in all parts of the State. All the accounts show that the Democratic assertions that many Republicans are disposed to support Robinson are false, and prove that what little disappointment may have existed in some quarters after the Saratoga Convention is rapidly drying out. The Liberal Republicans are among the most ardent supporters of the Saratoga ticket. The clerks at headquarters were even more busy than usual yesterday sending out documents and attending to routine business.

Among the visitors yesterday afternoon were General Hamilton Ward, Chauncey M. Depew, Assistant District-Attorney Herring, General A. M. Hancock, of Maryland (who is on the list of speakers, and will address a meeting this evening at Canisteo), Mr. Anderson, candidate for Senator in the Oneida District, John R. Lonsdale, and the Rev. R. A. Read, the colored pastor of St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church.

FIRST DAY OF REGISTRATION.

The returns received from the registration places in this city, through the police last night, showed that 38,708 persons had registered during the day. This was an increase of more than 1,000 over last year, notwithstanding that in nine election districts there was no registration, because there were not enough inspectors and poll-clerks to organize. The places in which there was no registration yesterday were as follows:

Assembly Districts.	Election Districts.	Assembly Districts.	Election Districts.
XI	Eleventh.	XXII	Twenty-ninth.
XI	Fifteenth.	XXIII	Ninth.
XIII	Twenty-fourth.	XXIII	Twenty-sixth.
XIII	Twenty-seventh.	XXIV	Twenty-ninth.
XXII	Twenty-second.		

Following are the registration returns of yesterday by Assembly Districts:

District.		District.	
I	1,199	XIII	1,797
II	1,159	XIV	1,429
III	1,017	XV	1,305
IV	1,186	XVI	1,712
V	1,406	XVII	1,318
VI	1,068	XVIII	2,010
VII	1,511	XIX	2,019
VIII	1,711	XX	1,819
IX	1,480	XXI	1,854
X	1,803	XXII	1,008
XI	1,386	XXIII	2,000
XII	1,783	XXIV	1,278
Total			38,708

It was a noticeable fact yesterday that at many of the places of registration the Democratic inspectors were not during the Tammany inspectors in many cases not having qualified in season to be present at 9 o'clock when the registration hour arrived. In the Ninth Assembly District it was found that the Fourteenth Election District of the 1st Assembly District, the registration place of which is in a barber's shop. During the forenoon the accountants at the places of registration were few. The German and Irish visitors had many amusing verbal encounters with the inspectors on duty yesterday. Some of them resented in a comical way what they thought was impertinent curiosity on the part of the inspectors in asking them certain questions.

AT THE ROBINSON HEADQUARTERS.

The Democratic State Committee was busy yesterday upon the usual work of a political campaign—corresponding with political associates, receiving visitors at the headquarters in the St. James Hotel, and forwarding documents to voters in the interior. Nothing noteworthy was done, however. A letter was received from the members of a committee sent to confer with the Democrats of Suffolk County, at Riverhead, in relation to the condition of the party in this county. The committee reported that every town in the county was represented at the conference, and that the reports received were favorable. Among the visitors during the day were D. C. Robinson, son of Governor Robinson, Congressman James O'Brien, ex-Assemblyman Ambrose H. Purdy, James J. Mooney and Townsend Cox. The publication in THE TRIBUNE of Lester B. Faulkner's circular to country Democrats asking them to send to him the names of "ten property-owning Republicans" in each town of every county, was deplored. It was alleged that the circular had a very innocent purpose, namely, the supplying of documents to "property-owning Republicans," showing the decrease of the amount of taxation under Governor Robinson's administration.

The appointment of the Committee of Fifteen to guide the Anti-Tammany and Robinson campaign in the City and County of New-York has not yet been made. It is said that the State Committee is considerably perplexed about this committee; there are half a dozen factions to conciliate and please, and several men to oppose, and two or three ward organizations to reorganize.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

The XIIIth Assembly District Cornell and Hoskins Campaign Club met at its headquarters, at Nos. 108 and 110 Twenty-fourth-st., last night, to ratify the State nominations. Charles S. Spencer, the president of the association, took the chair. Colonel W. Carter, of Louisiana, delivered an address upon the salient points of difference in the two great political parties of the country. The Democrats, he argued, were unfitted both by temper and lack of judgment, to govern the country. It was not the purpose, however, of the Republicans to destroy that party, but to improve it, to make it an excellent and worthy component of the Union, to keep up to its duty as the dominant and governing party in the country. The speaker then referred to the late election in California, and spoke with hopefulness of the success of the party in several other States when he had visited. Mr. Van Piper also addressed the meeting, and stated his strong conviction that the Republican State ticket would be elected by an overwhelming majority.

The Cornell and Hoskins Campaign Club of the XIXth Assembly District held its first meeting last evening at its headquarters at Eighth-ave. and One-hundred-and-twenty-fourth-st. Speeches were made by Major Wyndham Hulst, and ex-Assemblyman J. A. Emerhardt. Professor Hulst uttered an eloquent denunciation of the Democratic party. Among the curses it had inflicted on the country, he said, were slavery, the fugitive slave law, the Dred Scott decision, nullification, secession and rebellion. "We are fighting the battles of the war over again," the speaker said, "because Jefferson Davis still lives. The lowest elements of American society have united now are Democratic. And that prince of Democrats, Samuel J. Tilden, whose policy is, to the violent elevated railroad—belong the spoils, defeated the National Convention in 1864 a resolution in favor of peace." An allusion by the speaker to General Grant brought the audience to its feet, and three cheers were given vigorously.

The Cornell and Hoskins Campaign Club of the Xth Assembly District, met last evening at Kaemster Hall, No. 214 Sixth-st., Julius Harburger presiding. Seventy-one new names were added to the roll of membership. Addresses were made by James J. Ennis, Julius Harburger and others.

OPENING THE CAMPAIGN IN BROOKLYN.

The Republican campaign will be opened in Brooklyn to-night by a ratification meeting at the Academy of Music. The principal feature of the meeting will be an address by Senator Roscoe Conkling, who will speak for the first time in the campaign. Speeches will also be made by the Hon. W. W. Hicks and the Hon. H. B. Stanton. Music will be furnished by Conterno's Band.

BROOKLYN NOMINATING CONVENTIONS.

The Kings County Republican and Democratic General Committees held meetings last evening, to decide upon the time for holding the primary elections and the various nominating conventions. The Republican primaries to elect delegates to the conventions will be held on October 16. The city and county conventions will meet on October 18, the Senatorial Convention on October 20, and the Assembly District Convention on October 21. The regular Democratic primaries will be on October 16. The city and county conventions will be held on October 20, the Assembly District Conventions on October 18, and the Senatorial Conventions on October 21.

A TAMMANY ADDRESS.

REASONS FOR KELLY'S NOMINATION.

THE SHAKESPEARE HALL DEMOCRACY TO THE DEMOCRATS OF THE STATE—THE GOVERNOR'S SUBSERVIENCE TO MR. TILDEN AND ABUSE OF POWER.

The State Committee of the Shakespeare Hall Democratic Convention at Syracuse has issued an address to the Democrats of the State, giving their reasons for nominating John Kelly for Governor. The address is signed by Nathaniel C. Moak, chairman of the Committee, and Augustus Schell, chairman of the Executive Committee. They say that their opposition to Governor Robinson is opposition to "Tildenism," and charge the Governor with having abused his official position to advance the interests of Mr. Tilden and in obedience to his dictation.

GOVERNOR ROBINSON ARRAIGNED.

The address expresses deep regret on account of the necessity which forced the nomination of Mr. Kelly, but before taking this decisive step, the committee state, every honorable means was exhausted to secure unity and harmony in the party. Among other statements made in the address are the following:

It is the misfortune of the Democracy of this State that circumstances make necessary the declaration by them now, in advance of the campaign of 1880, and in a contest over the election of a Governor of the State, that there is a candidate thus early in the field for the Presidency to whom they are opposed. This candidate is Mr. Samuel J. Tilden. Governor Robinson is of importance in the present contest only in so far as he is the representative and exponent of a system which the Democracy must overthrow and destroy, or it in turn will overthrow and destroy the Democracy. This system has become known as "Tildenism." Its principal features are the unscrupulous use of money to corrupt by influence the action of public officers; to purchase the votes and influences of delegates to political conventions; and to produce betrayal of political trust; the use of governmental power to secure political personal advantages; and the proscription of all within the party who do not worship the personal power which the system has created. Our war within our party is only with this system and its personification. It is not a suicidal, it is not a destructive warfare. It will lead to purification, to increased party strength, and it is to secure this purification and strength that the present contest has been entered upon, and will be maintained.

Governor Robinson has proved himself to be Mr. Tilden's most subservient agent—more instrument to aid the purposes and designs of Mr. Tilden in his Presidential claims and aspirations. All the power and patronage of his office Governor Robinson has subordinated to Mr. Tilden's purposes. Almost his first official act was to nominate the Chairman of the Republican State Committee to the office of Superintendent of Insurance—the principal department in the State Government. When this nomination was made the Presidential question was before Congress, and Mr. Smyth was made Superintendent of Insurance in furtherance of Mr. Tilden's plans and in expectation of Republican influence and support of his claims. In this he was disappointed. In consequence the Governor's subsequent appointees were those only who conspicuously identified themselves with Mr. Tilden as the Democratic power in the State. Whatever Mr. Tilden demanded the Governor granted, and the response was prompt. Employes of the State Government and all its powers were used to pack a convention or secure a state Committee. Any Democrat who remonstrated was grossly misrepresented and obliged to retire. Trusted leaders in the past were pushed aside, and their places were filled by Mr. Tilden's personal followers. All this was done to further Mr. Tilden's Presidential aspirations.

ABUSE OF THE VETO POWER.

But this abuse of power was not confined to the making and unmaking of officers. It extended to legislative measures designed and calculated to promote the interest of the city. Among these measures was one known as the Beekel Indebtedness bill—a bill vetoed by the Governor after it had been unanimously passed by both houses of the Legislature. So hostile was the feeling which made the veto encountered that the leading men of the organization in a petition to pass the bill over the veto, and this becoming known to the Governor, he signified his willingness to sign it if the bill were again passed with some unimportant amendments. This was accordingly done, and the bill became a law. Under the provisions of this bill the bonded debt of the city has been reduced by our Governor, for his Governor, the present Governor of the city, upward of $[illegible], and the debt itself has been reduced upward of $2,000,000. Another bill vetoed by the Governor was one known as the Public Buildings bill—a measure which, notwithstanding the veto, will have secured to the city an immediate saving in the expenses for hire of $2,000,000. Governor Robinson's veto of this bill has placed upon the City of New-York $4,000,000, and that Election could increase the loss to $10,000,000, still another measure vetoed by the Governor was one known as the Fenner bill. By the provisions of this bill the unbalanced old system—which led to such abuses in canal management, and which is in full operation in the City of New-York—would be abolished, and a faithful execution of the public works on the canals have been secured. The expenditures of the city provided for in these improvements would also, by this bill, have been reduced, and these expenditures regulated and controlled by the proper authorities. The real objection to all these bills on the part of Governor Robinson was his knowledge that, by their provisions, the government of the city in all its branches would be vastly improved, and his determination that the credit of this improvement should not be secured to the Democracy of the regular Democratic organization of the city who zealously promoted them. For no better reason than this, the City of New-York has been compelled by the Governor elected by the votes of its citizens, to bear for years oppressive and unnecessary burdens.

CORRUPT USE OF PATRONAGE.

The Governor, to secure his need for political purposes over his appointees in the government, and over their patronage and power, has required and received from each his resignation of his office—the date in blank—to be acted upon whenever he should determine. By this proceeding these officers have become mere tools in the Governor's hands. How this system operates has been witnessed in the disgraceful transactions revealed relating to the removal of the able and experienced officers, the Wardens of the Auburn and Clinton Prisons, and the appointment in the place of each of personal instruments pledged to the Tilden interest. Subordinate officers and employes in other departments have had like experience, so that here every officer and employe in the government over whom the Governor has any control, understands that political fidelity to the Tilden power is the primary duty demanded of them, and not the public interest. This is specially so as to the employés under the Commissioner of Public Works. The present Commissioner is from Franklin County, and was appointed at the instance of Smith M. Weed, although entirely ignorant of anything pertaining to the canals. The amendment to the Constitution providing for the appointment of a Commissioner of Public Works was promoted and adopted in the expectation that under its provisions the canal management would be removed from the sphere of politics. While professing anxiety to carry out this provision, Governor Robinson has been and still is in receipt of letters from Mr. Tilden asking that the canal patronage be used for specified political purposes, which requests are always complied with.

MR. TILDEN'S INFLUENCE.

Never before in the history of the State has there been such a prostitution for personal and political purposes of the office of Governor. Bills have been signed or vetoed, not so much on the merits or demerits of the measure as by the standing or fidelity to Tilden of the promoters or objectors. So well has this been understood that the Tilden influence has been frequently invoked in favor of or against any bill, and always, when used, with success. This is well illustrated by the action on what are known as the claims bills relating to the City of New-York. On March 19, 1877, the Governor vetoed the first of these bills that came before him, assigning as his reason that such bills were unconstitutional; but by reference to Chapters 298, 323, 442 and 473, Laws of 1877; 416 and 479, Laws of 1877, and 361, 365, 443, 455, 498, 499 and 528, Laws of 1879—all passed after the date of the veto above quoted—it will be seen that the Governor approved of a number of the same kind of bills requiring payment by the City of New-York of claims exceeding $250,000, although opposed by Mr. Kelly in the interest of the city. Most of the men for whom these bills were approved by the Governor are to-day the foremost among the supporters of Robinson in the city. The "stern reformer" appears only when pronounced opponents to the Tilden power had to be dealt with. The Governor's idea of reform is fairly shown by his refusal to sign the bill appointing a commissioner to prepare and report to the next Legislature a system to secure a just and equal taxation of property throughout the State. By his action on this bill the Governor set at naught the almost unanimous opinion in and out of the Legislature, that this was the only practical way by which equitable taxation could be provided for, and he has continued and fluctuly the present system under which special and wealthy interests escape, and the burdens of taxation are levied unjustly upon farms and real estate, especially upon mortgaged estate. The vetoes nullifying legislation designed to effect a fair canvass of the votes of the people in cities other than the City of New-York—thus allowing corrupt and venal inspectors of elections, in the pay of the favorites, to falsify the election returns and defeat the natural the suffrages of Democratic elections—was a genuine phase of the Tilden system. * * *

REASONS FOR MR. KELLY'S NOMINATION.

It is to purify the Democracy of this disgraceful Tilden system that we present the name of Mr. Kelly for Governor. His nomination will unite and not disperse the Democratic party. To him the Democratic party is indebted for rescuing the Democracy of the city out of the chaos into which they were thrown by the confederates of Mr. Tilden, and for restoring them to political supremacy. He accepts in good faith the Syracuse platform, the work (except a single paragraph relating to State officers) of those who actively participate in or are in sympathy with our movement. Equal taxation, the abolition of all Legislative privileges, which benefit the few to the injury of the many, and a revised system of management of our State prisons, whereby the honest toil of the skilled laborer shall not be prejudiced to the pecuniary advantage of prison contractors and political favorites, are objects for which he shall zealously labor, and to the accomplishment of which he shall devote the powers of the Executive of the State if placed in his hands.

THE REV. MR. HAYDEN ON TRIAL.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 7.—The trial of the Rev. Herbert H. Hayden for the murder of Mary Stannard, at Madison, in this State, September 3, 1878, began to-day, in the Superior Court, before Chief-Justice Park and Judge Sanford. The prisoner was present in court and looked well, having grown fleshy during his confinement in the County Jail. When his wife entered the court-room, she rushed toward her husband, and there was an affectionate greeting between them.

WESTERN UNION AND ERIE.

RUMORS OF A CHANGE OF MANAGEMENT IN EACH COMPANY.

It was stated in financial circles last evening that President Jewett, of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, would probably be elected a director of the Western Union Telegraph Company at the annual election, which takes place to-day. This report created considerable excitement in the early part of the evening at the Windsor Hotel. It was rumored, furthermore, that President Jewett would take the place in the Board of Cornelius Vanderbilt, who, it was said, would retire. This proposed change in the Western Union was generally considered as a part of an arrangement for a change in the direction of the Erie Railway, and it was a common remark that a "fair exchange was no robbery." The Erie election comes in November.

There was a good deal of talk about Erie stock at the hotel, but the transactions were not large. Shares to the number of 2,000 or 3,000 were sold at 39 and 39¼, the former being the final quotation at the close of the market yesterday. In round figures there are $58,000,000 of voting Erie bonds, and $86,000,000 of voting stock. One-half the voting power on the stock is in the hands of the London trustees. It was rumored yesterday on the street that the London trustees had tendered their proxies to William H. Vanderbilt. This report, however, could not be confirmed.

As the liver is easily disordered, and a great deal of billious distress apt to prevail during the Spring, Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills are of seasonable efficacy, as they restore the liver to healthy action, and remove all biliousness.

All your own fault if you remain sick or out of health, when you can get Hop Bitters.

MARRIED.

BOREY—WAKEMAN—September 23, 1879, by the Rev. W. R. Davis, of the Church of the Disciples, J. M. Borey, Boston, to Mary Emma Richmond, daughter of William Wakeman, of this city.

PAYNE—SMYTH—In Calvary Church, New-York, on